

Fig. 1
(Prior Art)

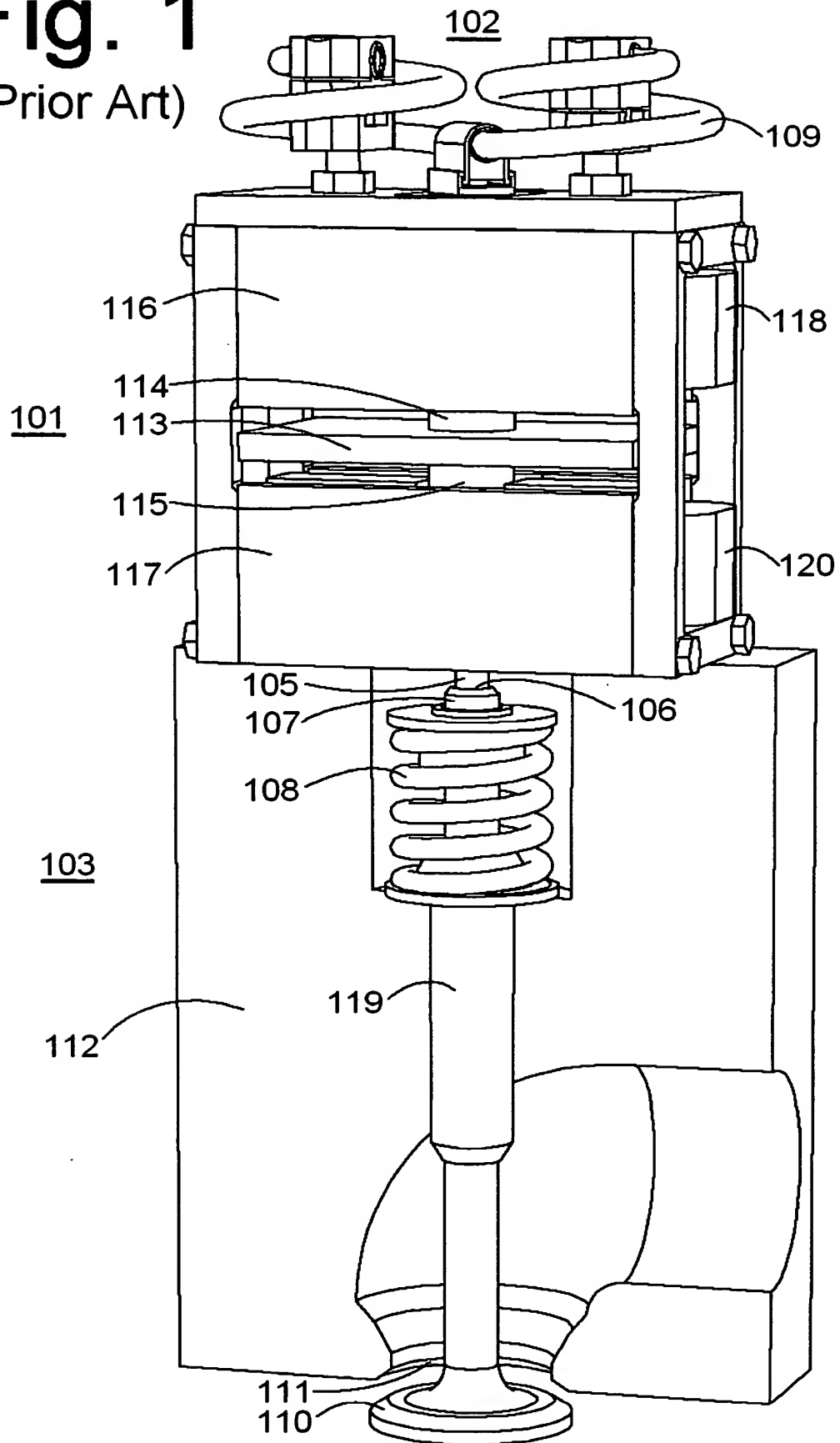


Fig. 2

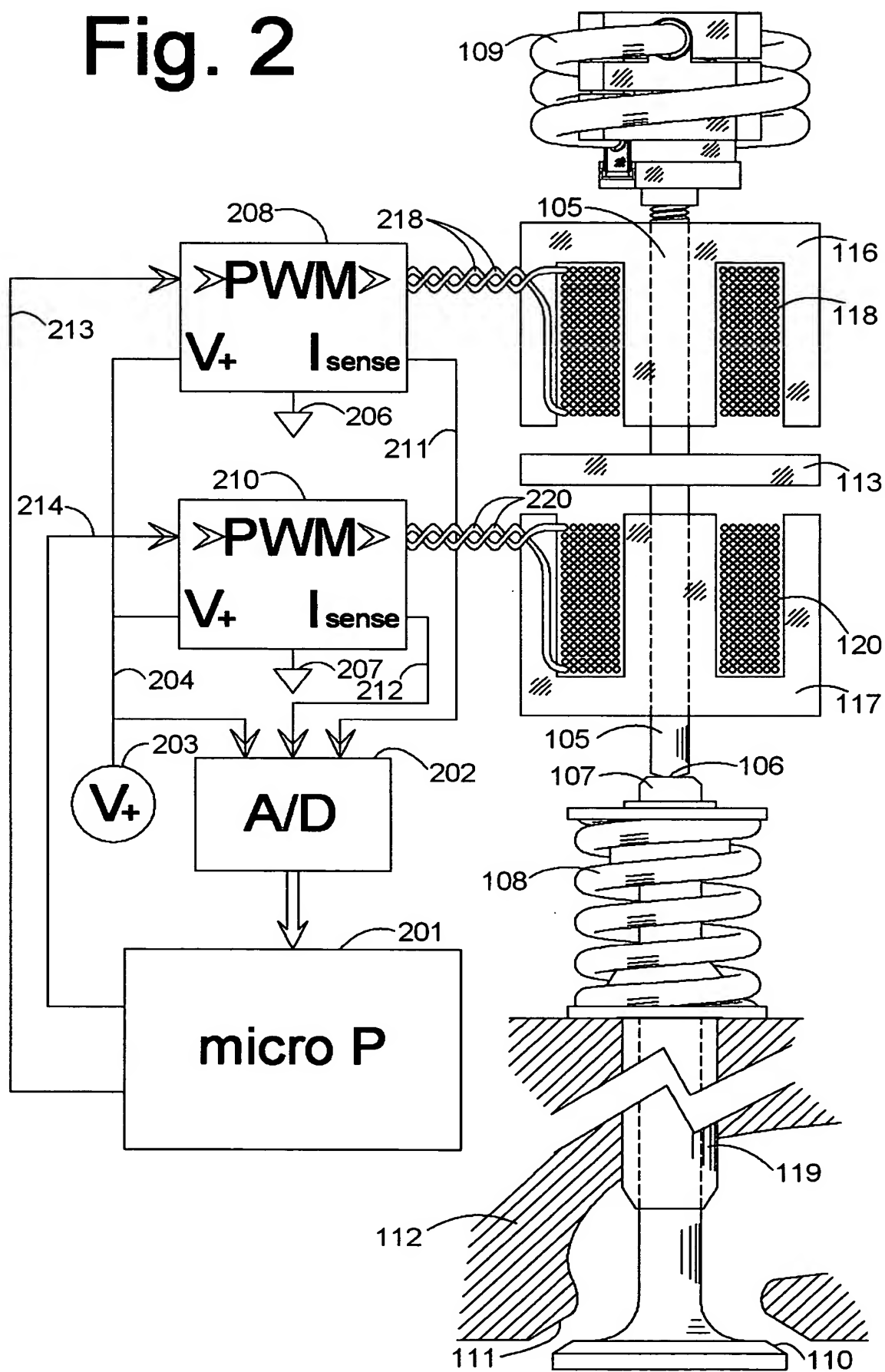


Fig. 3

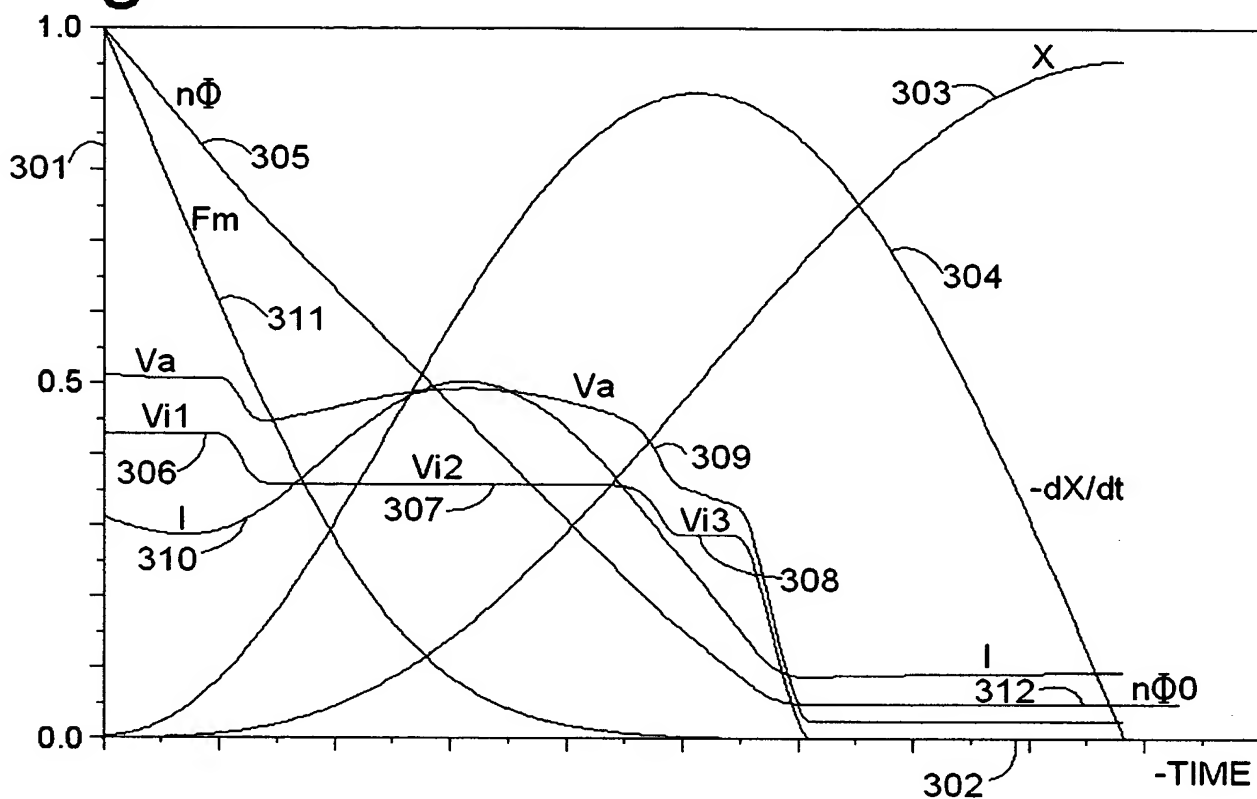


Fig. 4

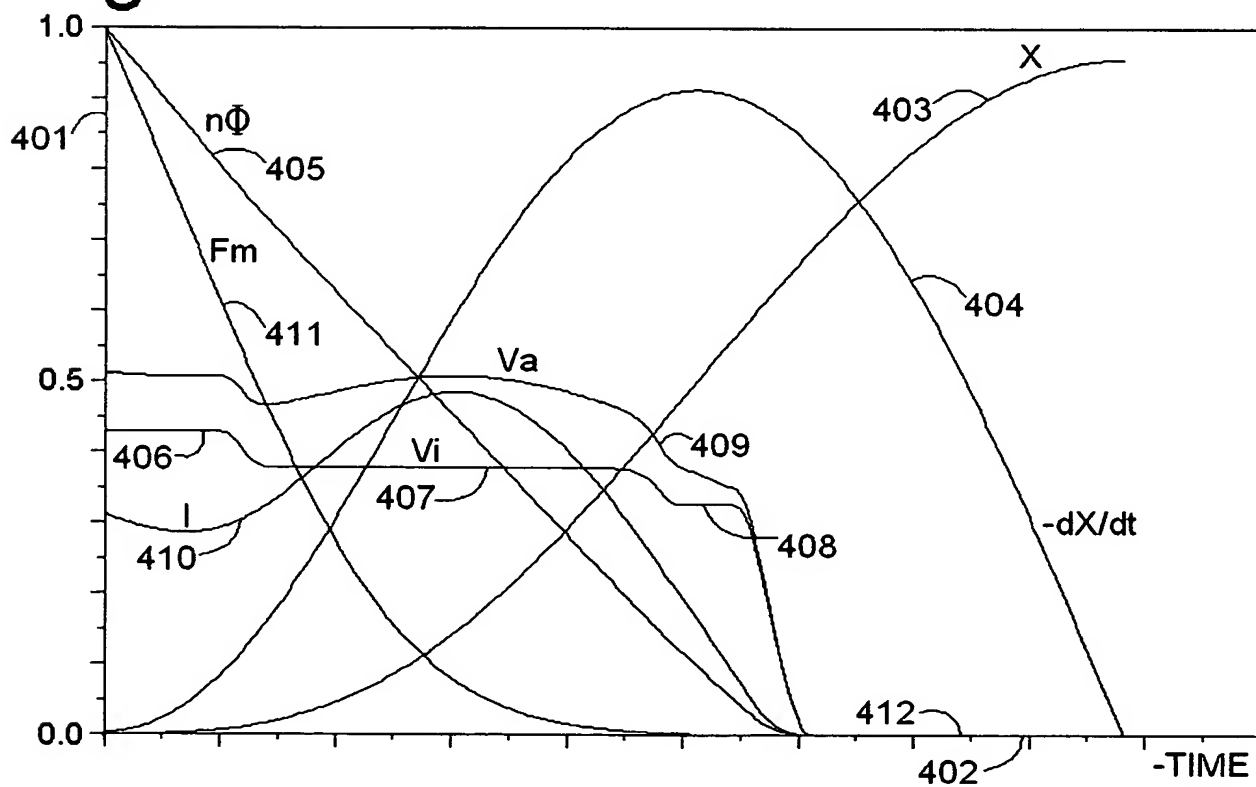


Fig. 5

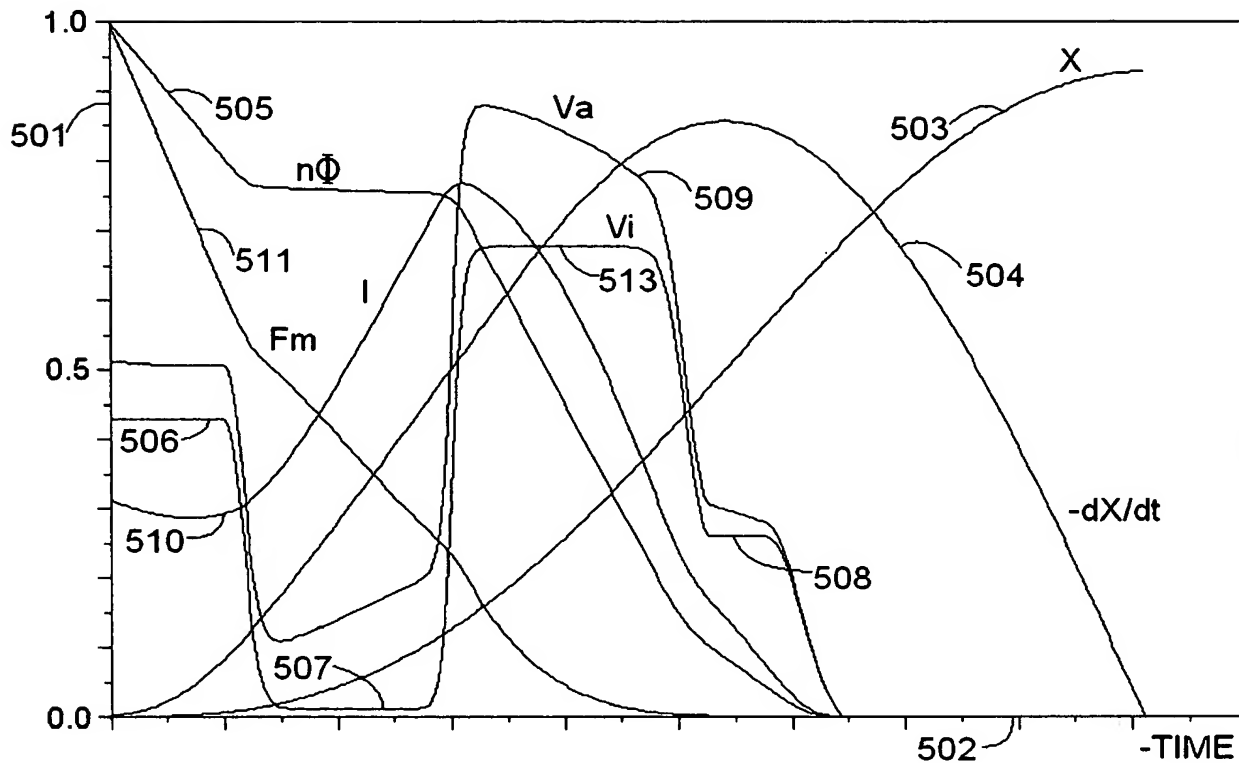


Fig. 6

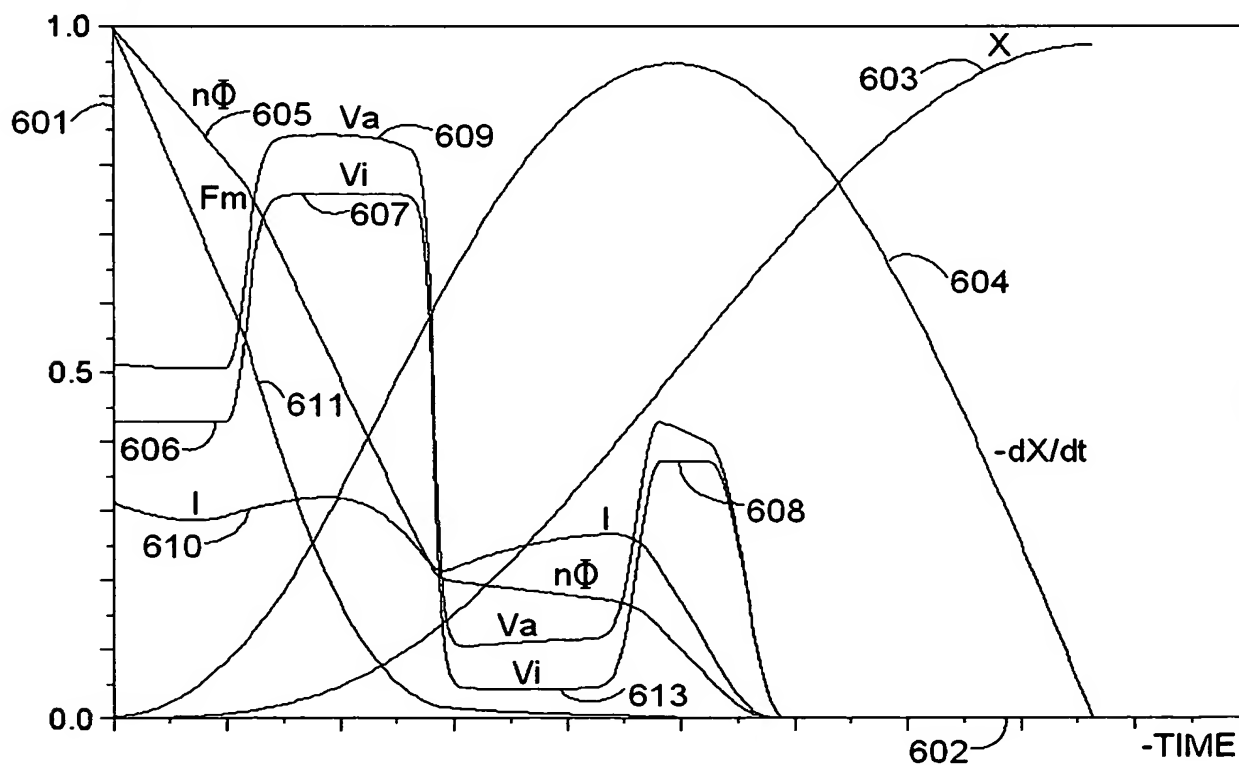


Fig. 7

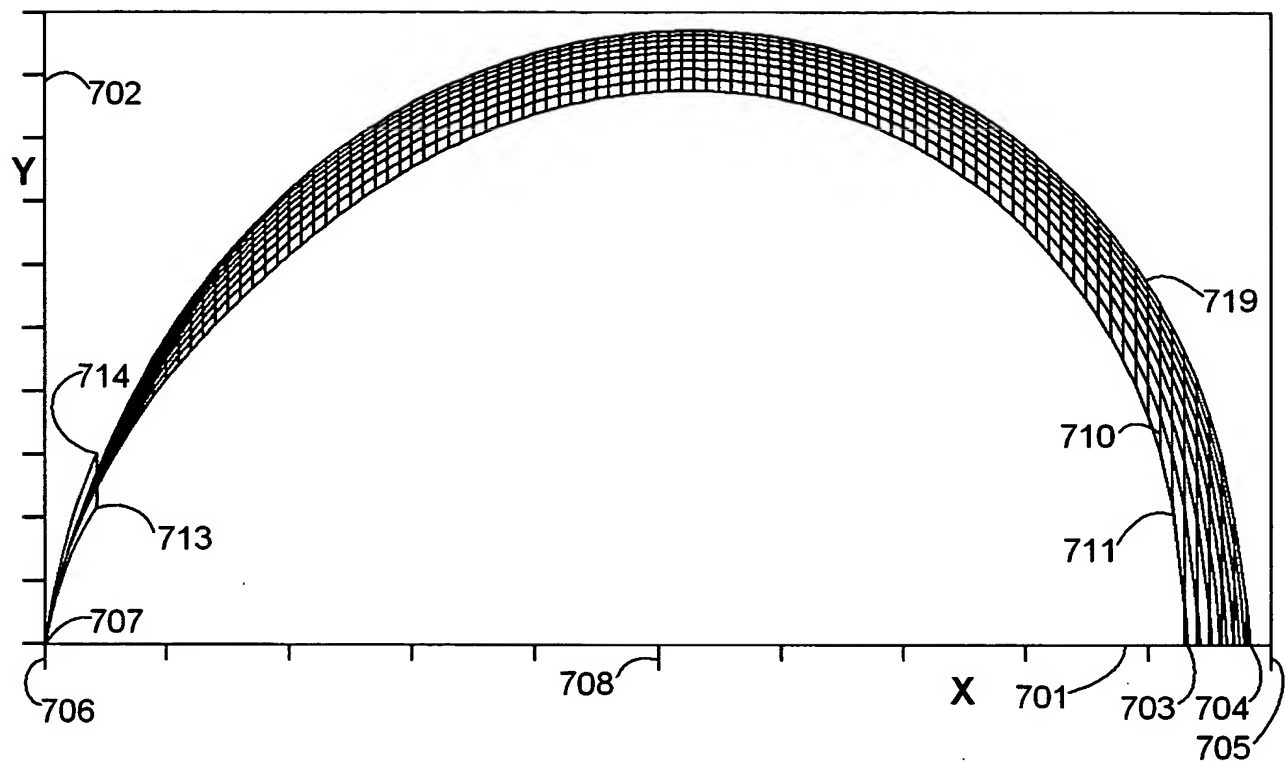


Fig. 8

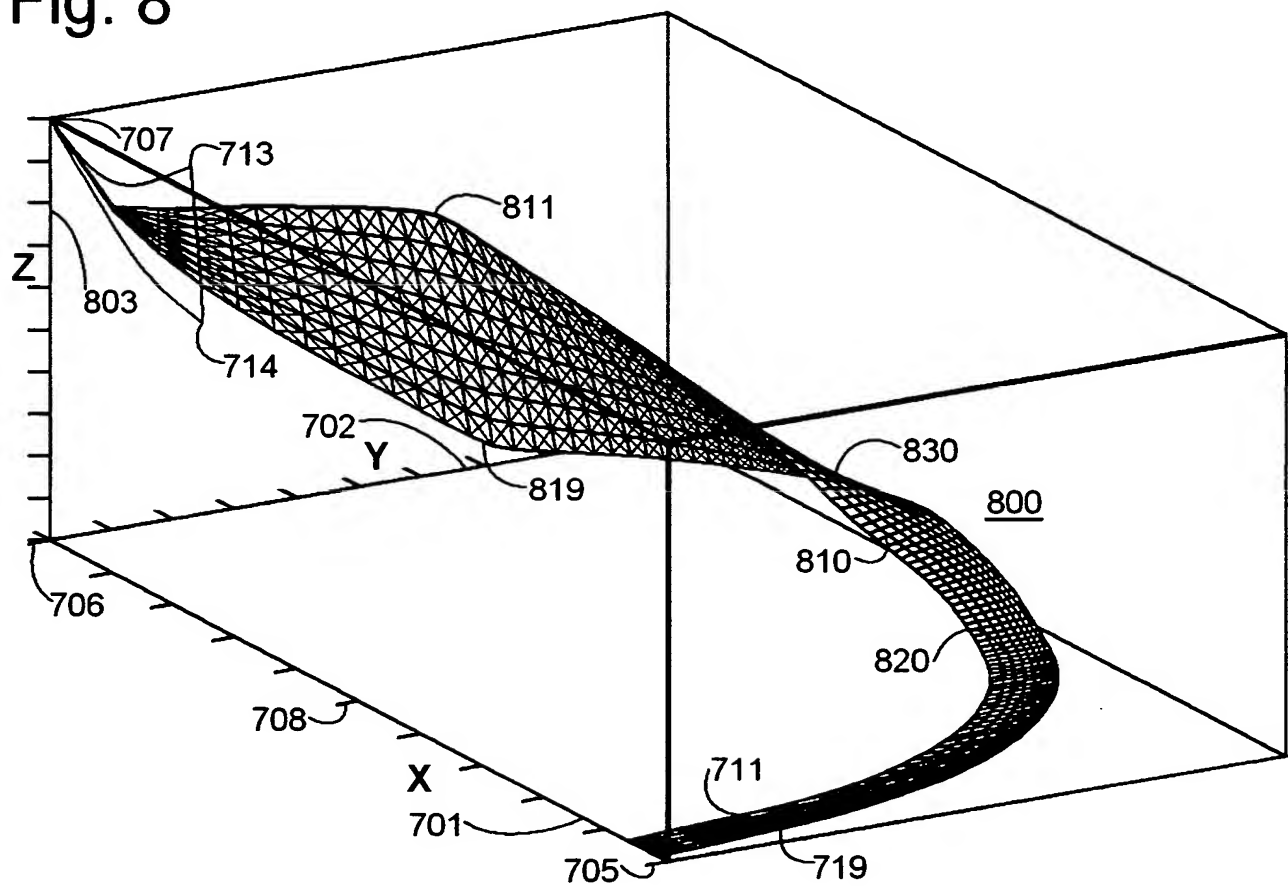


Fig. 9

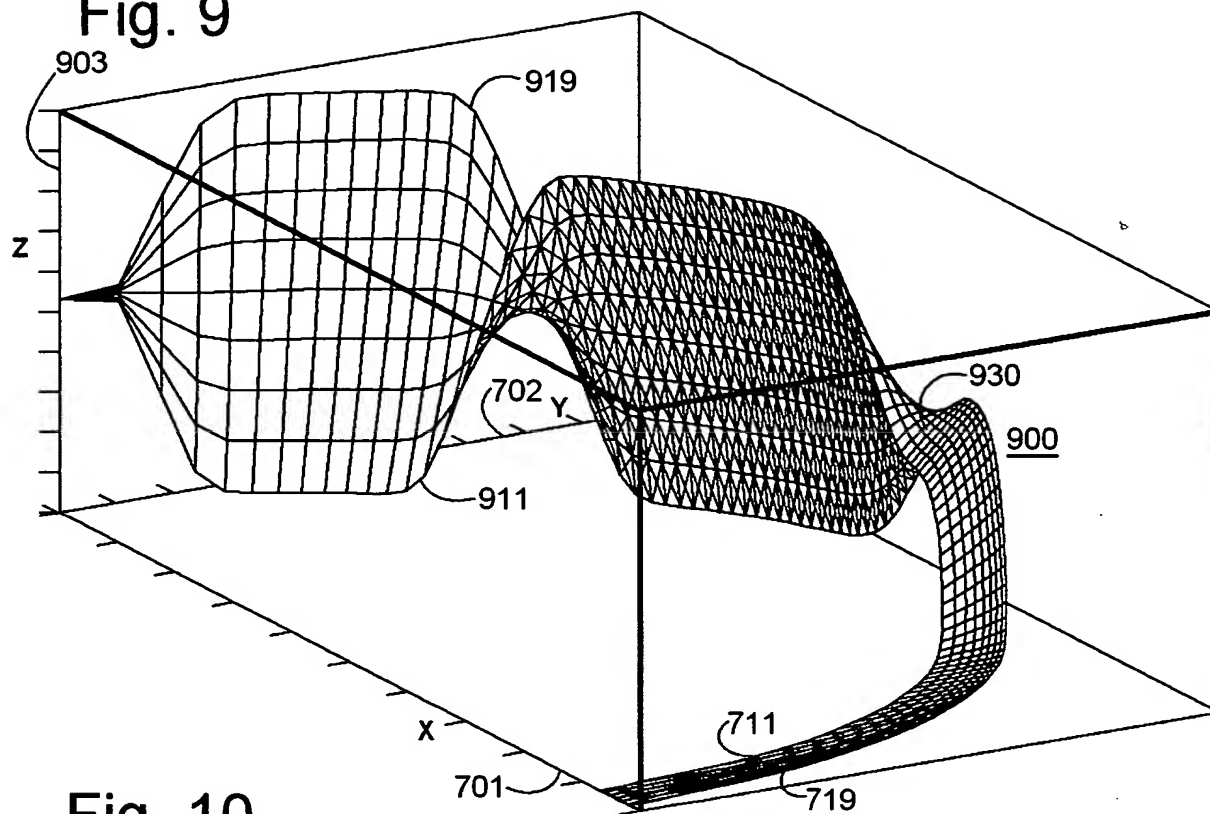


Fig. 10

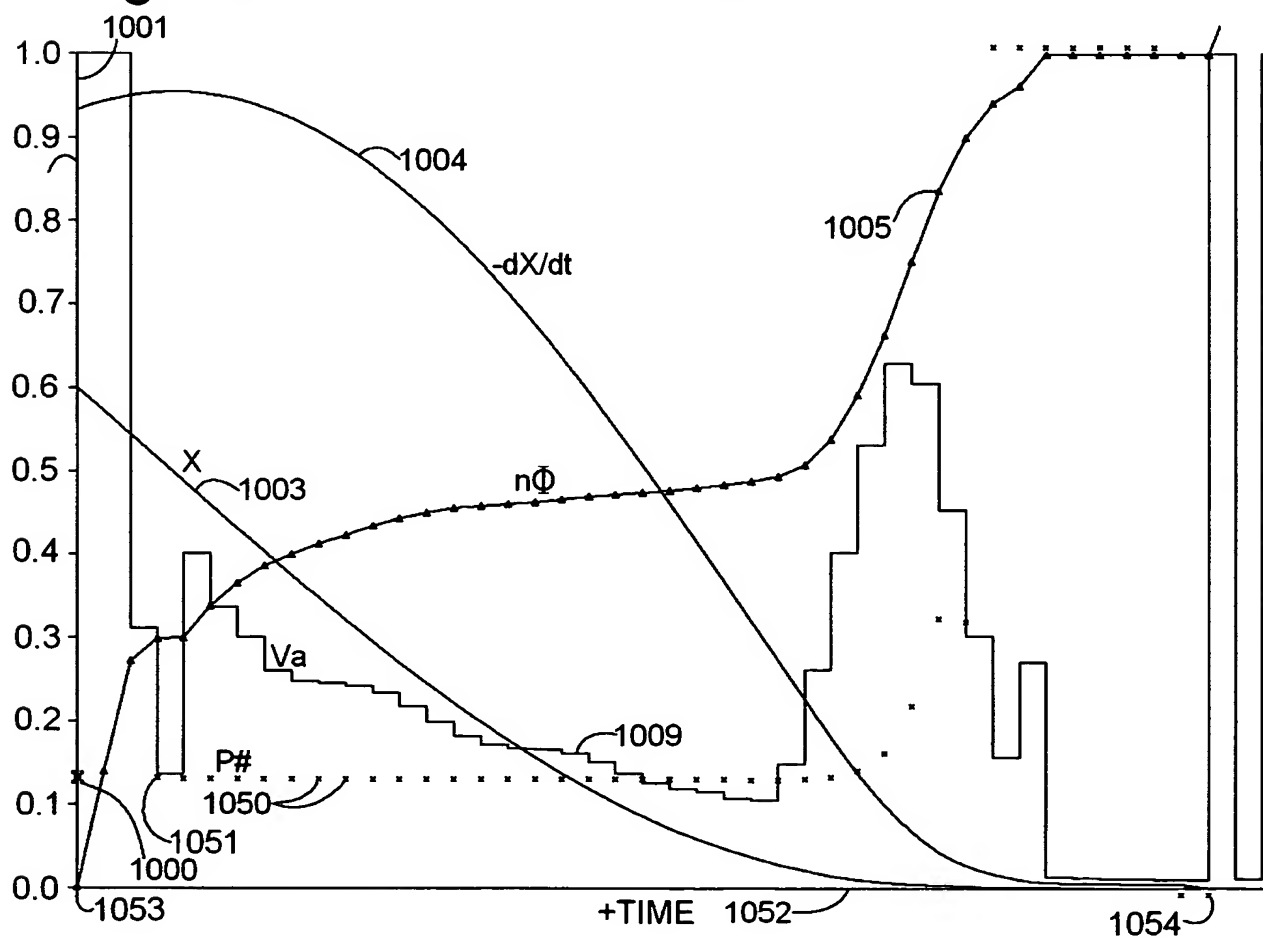


Fig. 11

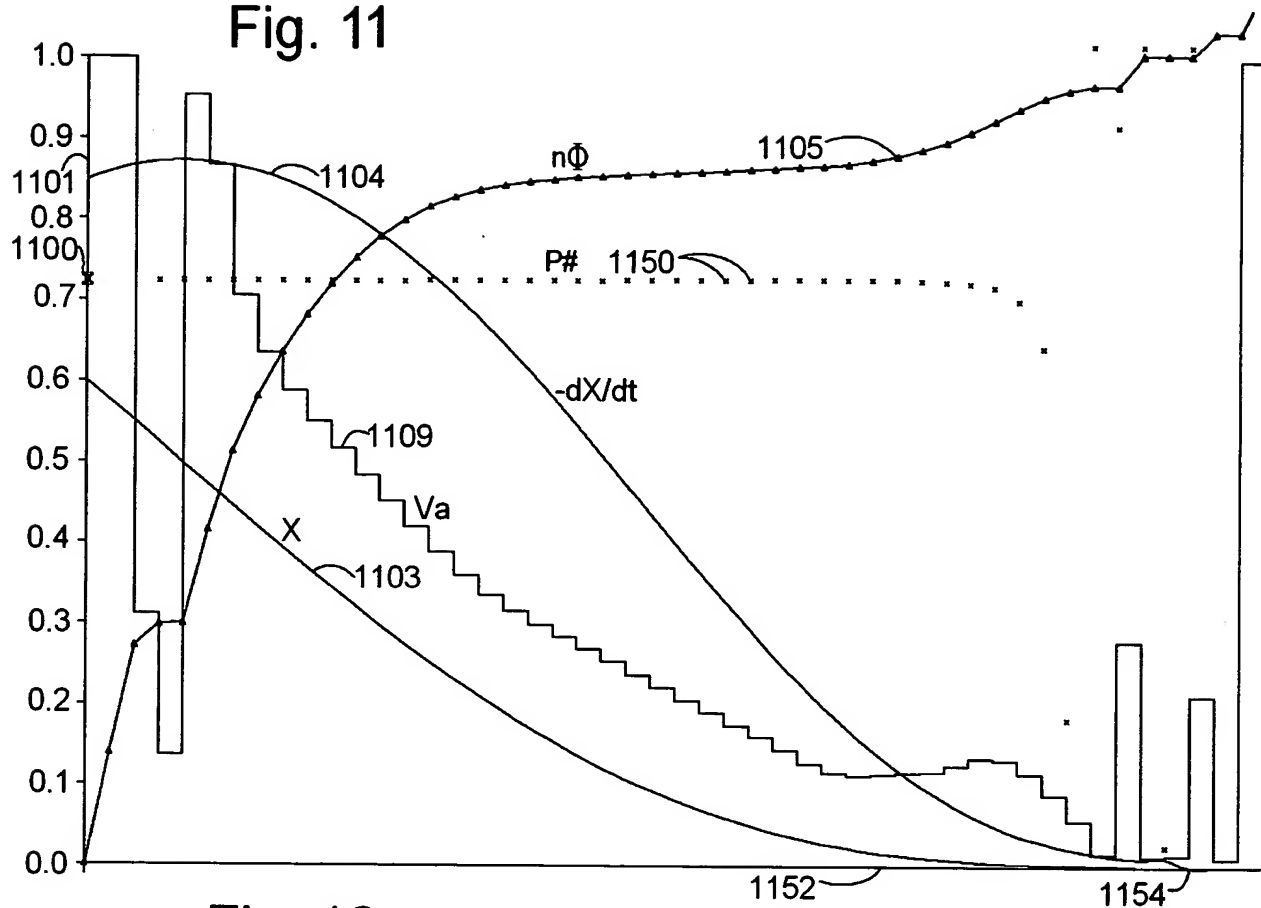


Fig. 12

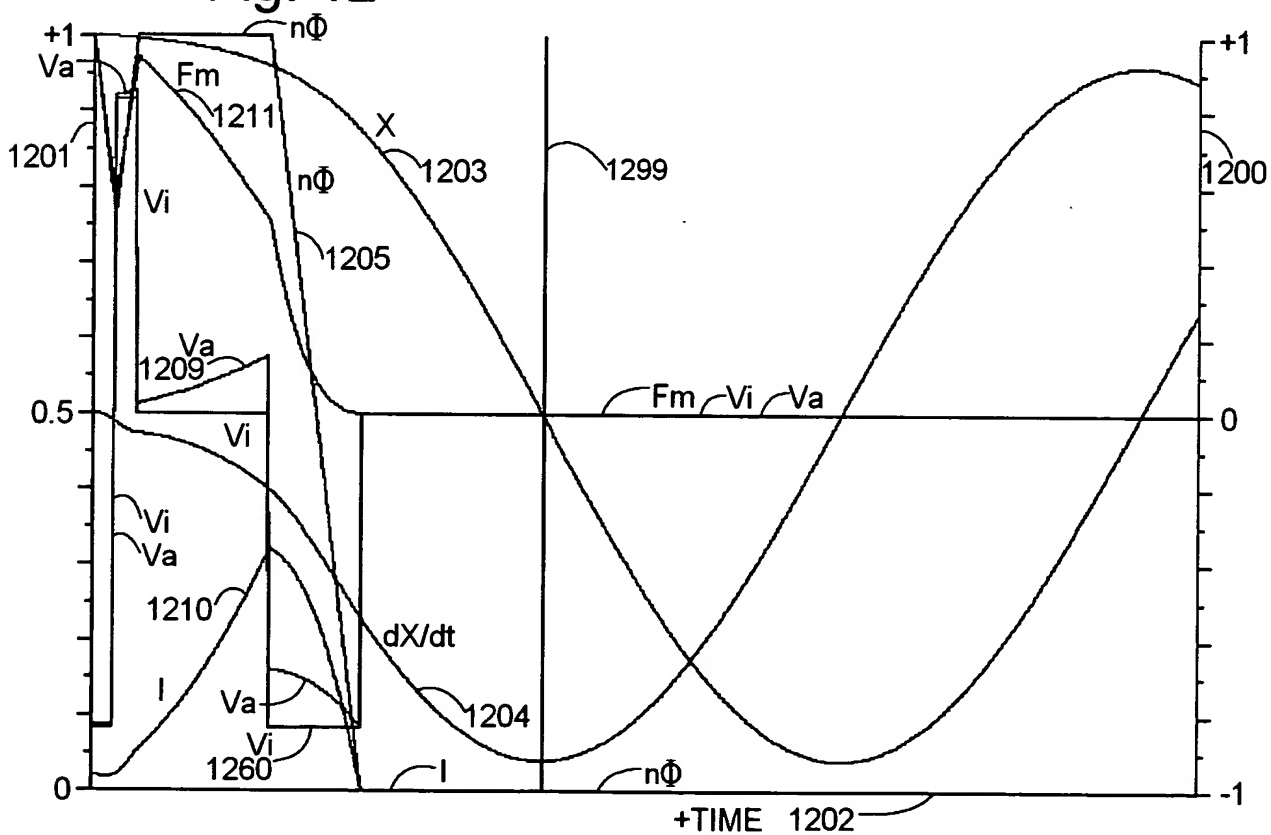


Fig. 13

TRACK Sequence Chart

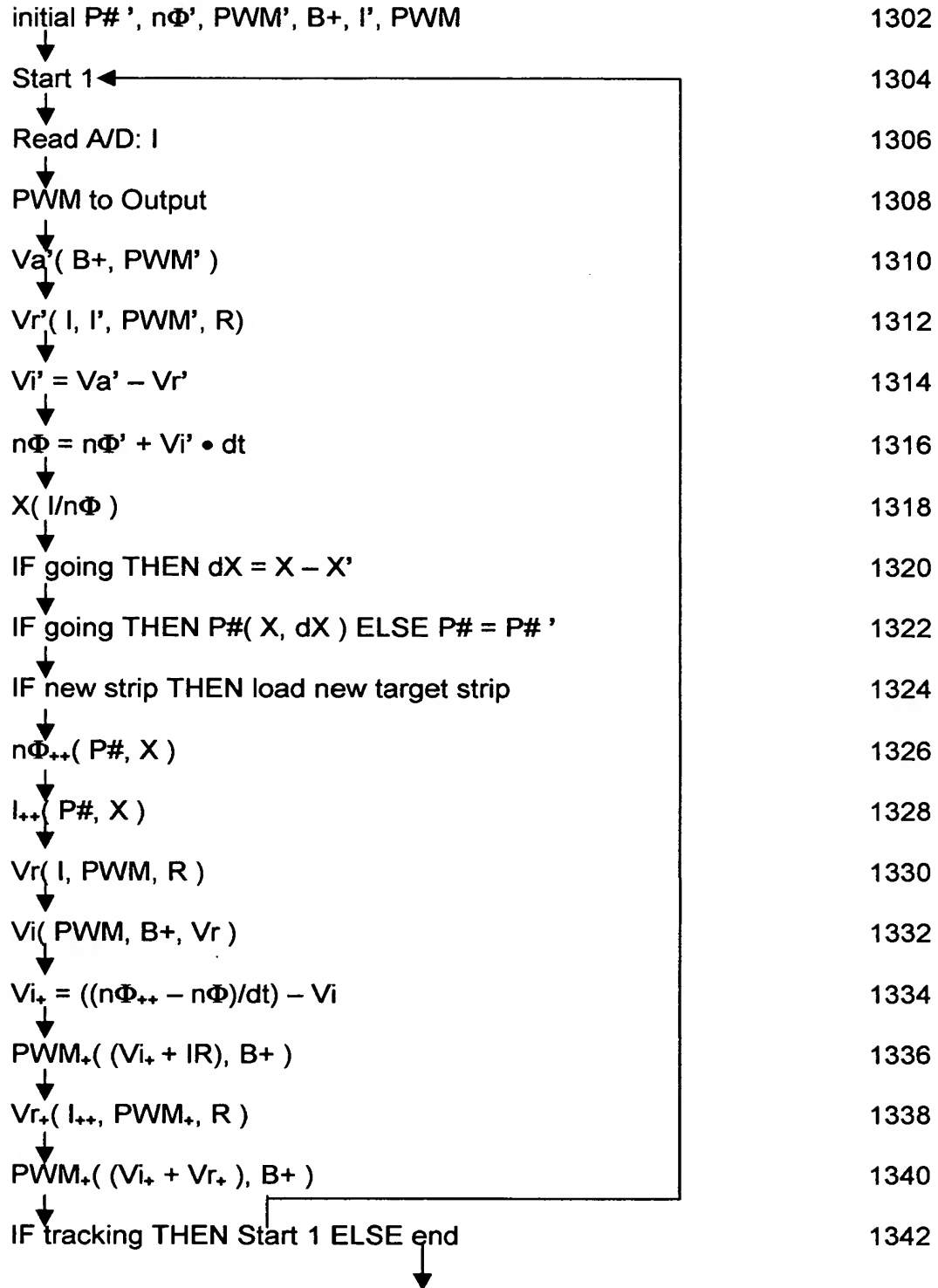
1300

Fig. 14

RELEASE & CAPTURE

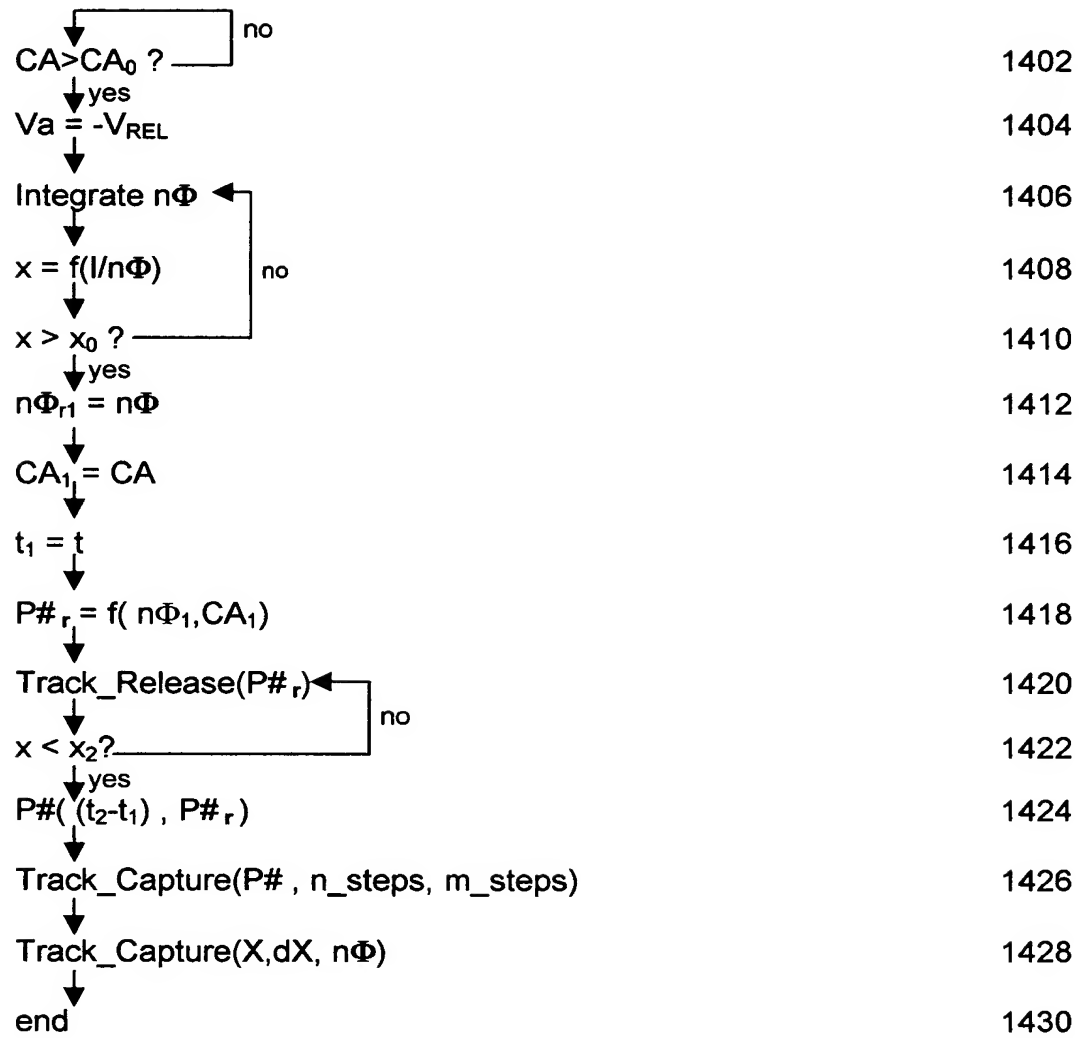
1400

Fig. 15

The diagram illustrates a complex control system, likely for a motor or a similar mechanical system. It features several key components and signal paths:

- Inputs and Initial Conditions:** The system starts with initial values for X (0.0077157), Φ (0.0000207), and X_d (0.0000000). A clock icon indicates the start of the simulation.
- Control Logic:** A central logic block contains an **if** statement: **if >0 then $-X_d$ else $-X$** . This logic is used to generate the V_i signal, which is then processed by a **Select** block to produce X_d and Φ .
- Feedback and Gain Blocks:** The system includes several gain blocks and feedback loops. For example, V_i is multiplied by a gain of 0.05 to produce $X_2 < X_{mm}$. Other gains include 3.8, 5.0, 13.67, and 7, which are used to calculate $X_{mm} < X_3$, $End = X_4$, V_{end} , and dV_{square} respectively.
- Signal Processing:** The system uses various mathematical operations, including integration ($\int dt$) and differentiation ($\frac{d}{dt}$). It also includes a **write to file** block and an **Event t=345 STOP** block.
- Outputs and Monitoring:** The system outputs several signals, including V_{max} , X_c , X_d , F_m , and V_r . These signals are monitored by a **Mux** (multiplexer) block, which is connected to a **write to file** block. A **Snapshot@Xmm** block is also present, which outputs a **3.4** value.

